

SURINAME



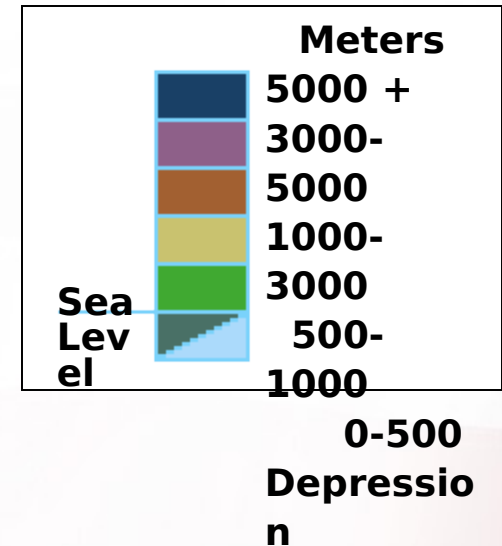
- Developing economy
- Smallest South American independent country
- Relatively small population along coast
 - Largest contiguous rain forest in the world



Suriname: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

**Tropical;
moderated by
trade winds**



**Mostly rolling hills;
narrow coastal plain
with swamps
lowest point: coastal
plain -2 m
highest point: Juliana
Top 1,230 m 2**

Suriname: Environmental Issues

- Industry
 - Mining is primary industry – mostly bauxite and some gold
 - Agriculture
- Water
 - Surface water contaminated with raw sewage
 - Mercury and cyanide contamination due to gold mining

Suriname: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Mercury contamination of freshwater fish due to gold mining
- Air
 - Localized pollution near urban and industrial centers
- Soil
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

Suriname: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
- Greatest long-term environmental health risks
 - Cyanide and mercury contamination of water and food

Suriname: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Intermediate risk country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - Vector-borne: dengue fever, malaria

Suriname: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: protozoal diarrhea, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: leishmaniasis, Mayaro virus, yellow fever
 - Water contact: leptospirosis, schistosomiasis
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Animal contact: rabies